

who has just returned from the front, gave a most encouraging account of the position there.

He says that the last time he visited the front was just after the capture of Kemmel Hill. He found some gloom over the possibilities involved in its loss, but when he returned he was delighted to find a spirit of the utmost confidence among the allied officers and men, resulting from the magnificent manner in which the Germans had been held up.

Entente Cordial to the End.

M. Bidou said that Tuesday was a splendid day for the Allies, and graver for the Germans than the loss of Kemmel Hill was to the Allies. He commented that the loss of Kemmel Hill was to the Allies, and graver for the Germans than the loss of Kemmel Hill was to the Allies.

With the lull in the fighting since the German defeat at Ypres, all German talk of the "Kaiser's battle" has vanished. The German experts and newspapers have now been instructed to warn the people that no new Sedan is possible, that Ypres is very strong, that the British have fought most stubbornly and that after all Ypres is not of importance for the Germans. They assert that the German command may decide not to take Ypres.

Americans Plan Offensive.

Mr. William Robertson's warning that the war is likely to last for a long time yet is commented upon in London as timely. It is pointed out that one reason why American intervention did not sooner become active in some fields is because America made arrangements for intervention on an immense scale, and she realized that a successful offensive against Germany might be necessary to win the war.

The Times refers to a despatch from Washington stating that diplomats anticipate a peace move, but that no offer of mediation, even from the Pope, will be considered. Any proposal of peace must come from Germany, the Times asserts, and the Allies will meet any such move with the same unbroken front as they met the latest offensive.

Petain Resumes Furloughs.

With the lessening of the German pressure on the battlefield Gen. Petain has decided that furloughs to soldiers, which in the last few months have been restricted to cases of death or dangerous illness of near relatives of soldiers, shall be extended in future to include leaves of absence to attend marriages or other family celebrations.

The military authority of Gen. Foch as the result of the Italian admission, has been extended to all the western fronts, and the General now becomes commander in chief of all the allied armies in the west, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris.

M. Hutin saw Premier Clemenceau on his return from the meeting of the Supreme War Council at Abbeville. The Premier, without going into details, expressed satisfaction with the results of the conference.

"And the situation at the front?" asked the writer.

"General Foch is very optimistic; that I can tell you," was the Premier's reply.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF DAY'S OPERATIONS

Fighting is Local and Chiefly on Amiens Salient.

LONDON, May 3.—Following are the official statements on the day's operations in Flanders and France.

BRITISH NIGHT.—In local fighting last night south of Villers-Bretonneux our troops cooperated with the French and took a few prisoners. The enemy artillery showed considerable activity in the direction of Albert, in the Beaumont-Hamel sector. Apart from artillery activity on both sides on the other parts of the front there is nothing to report.

BRITISH (DAY).—Local fighting took place to our advantage last night in the neighborhood of Villers-Bretonneux. We carried out successful raids south of Arras and dispersed a number of enemy troops. In the course of which ten prisoners and five machine guns were captured by our troops.

The artillery has been active on both sides during the night between Giverny and the Forest de Nieppe, in the neighborhood of Loos and south of Ypres.

FRENCH (NIGHT).—There was no infantry fighting during the day, but there was great activity by the opposing artillery in the region north and south of the Avre. Our batteries took under their fire and dispersed a number of enemy troops south of Villers-Bretonneux and before Castel. There were lively artillery engagements on the right bank of the Meuse.

Eight German airplanes were brought down on May 2 and twelve others, gravely damaged, fell behind the front lines during a series of combats with our aviators.

Effectual aerial bombardments were carried out during the day and night on May 2, 27,000 kilograms of projectiles being dropped on the railway stations at Ham, Neule, Royle, Chaulnes and St. Quentin, and upon bivouacs and cantonments in these regions.

Seven thousand five hundred bombs were dropped on enemy establishments in the region of Bethel (Champanne) and upon the railway station at Asfeld-Ville.

FRENCH (DAY).—In the region south of Villers-Bretonneux there was violent artillery firing by both of the combatants, as well as fairly spirited infantry engagements near the front line, in the course of which the French troops gained some ground.

South of the Avre the French carried out a local operation late yesterday which met with perfect success. Our troops attacked the German positions between Hailles and Castel (a distance of about 10 kilometers) and we took possession of Hill 200 and the wood bordering on the Avre. The number of prisoners taken exceeds 100, including four officers.

In the region of the Ailette the French repulsed a German raiding party. French reconnoitering detachments were active, especially in the Woevre and in Lorraine, bringing back prisoners.

GERMAN (NIGHT).—There is nothing new to report.

GERMAN (DAY).—Partial attacks by the enemy followed strong preparatory fire south of Villers-Bretonneux and on the western bank of the Avre. We took some prisoners in a counter attack.

On the Lorraine front lively enemy activity continues.

U. S. LABOR MEN IN FRANCE.

French and Belgian Officials Welcome Delegation.

HAVRE, France, May 3.—The American labor delegation which has been visiting London arrived at Havre this morning and proceeded to Paris later.

The members were received at the dock by M. Chevalier of the Commission of Relief for Belgium, representing the French Foreign Office, and by the civil and military authorities.

After visiting the port the delegates were presented to the Belgian Cabinet Ministers, who gave a luncheon in their honor. Replies to the members of the visiting delegation affirmed the fidelity of the people of the United States to the Belgian cause.

Where the French Delivered a Telling Blow Against the Germans.



WHILE the lull continues in the north the French took the offensive in the south, before Amiens, and by a brilliant attack drove the Germans from the point of the Avre salient, between Hailles and Castel, where the invaders were nearest to Amiens.

A few miles to the northeast the British, cooperating with the French at Villers-Bretonneux, struck the Germans again and materially improved their positions.

The sector in which the Americans repulsed a German attack the other day, delivered in strong force, is believed to extend along the Luce River from Hangard to Hailles. In this attack the German losses were very heavy and those of the Americans were described as "rather severe." No additional details of this engagement have yet been received.

HINTS DUTCH HAVE PERSHING NAMES

YIELDED TO KAISER NEW STAFF CHIEF

Hamburg Paper Believes Holland Will Permit Shipments Through Limburg.

LONDON, May 3.—In an article regarding the disagreement which has arisen between Holland and Germany the Nachrichten of Hamburg says that unrestricted facilities for transporting goods across the Dutch province of Limburg, from Germany to Belgium, would be of great value to the German high command, and that its use is becoming demanded more greatly as the battles on the western front rage more violently and the requirements for men and material increase.

The Dutch Government, however, took the stand that there must be no transit of war materials through Limburg. The newspaper argues that Holland's resistance to Germany's demands in this regard has been due to strong Entente pressure.

The Dutch Foreign Minister assumed an authoritative attitude toward the German Minister at The Hague, and the German Minister did not answer in the right tone. Perhaps he did not wish to do so, believing Germany would have to yield, as heretofore, in the present case Germany will not be obliged to yield, the newspaper asserts, because the transit question is mainly a question of warfare and is not within the province of the German Foreign Office.

"In the circumstances," the Nachrichten adds, "the result could not be in doubt. The German demand had to be carried through in the main, and we believe The Hague has perceived the necessity and acted accordingly."

Ovation for Marines.

Seven in City of Athens Wreck Start for Post by Train.

Seven marines, who started for Paris Island, S. C., on the City of Athens, were wrecked and who made themselves famous for their part in the rescue, started for their post yesterday by train from the Pennsylvania station. With them were forty-two marine recruits.

They marched up Fifth avenue with a band and although there was no sign to tell the public that these were the marines who featured in the wreck the word got around and a cheering crowd followed them to the station. There was another big demonstration inside.

The seven were John L. Wilson of Buffalo, Howard J. Wells of The Bronx, Robert J. McDonough of Montclair, Frederick L. King of Buffalo, Jack Darcy of Buffalo, James J. Sunicello of Buffalo and Harold L. Cooper of Buffalo.

From the marine office yesterday it was announced that authority has been given to enlist men who are subject to the draft and married men between 18 and 26 years.

SEVEN HELD FOR SHIPPING RUBBER

U. S. Men Block Alleged Attempts to Send Supplies to Germany.

Seven persons were arrested yesterday in connection with alleged conspiracies to increase Germany's dwindling supply of rubber through shipments to South America.

Wolf Goldsmith, proprietor of the Goldsmith Silver Manufacturing Company of 432 Washington street, Newark, with an office at 74 Cortlandt street, this city, was arrested with Samuel T. Goldsmith, his son, Gertrude Schoenfeld, 612 West 112th street, representative here of a firm in Buenos Aires, and Julius Steiger, owner of a rubber factory at Tulitown, N. J. The four are accused of having conspired to violate the rubber embargo law.

Customs inspectors seized a shipment of rubber goods valued at \$15,000. Thousands of dollars worth of rubber is said to have been sent to South America since the United States entered the war. Much of this is believed to have found its way to Germany.

The Goldsmiths and their associates were held in \$1,000 bail each.

A Federal jury in Brooklyn yesterday found Felix Maltz and Gustave Ehriger, president and secretary of the American Correspondents Film Company, 2 Rector street, guilty of smuggling rubber goods aboard Norwegian and Holland ships in violation of the customs law. It was brought out by Assistant District Attorney Henry Ward Beer that the goods ultimately reached Germany. Sentence will be imposed Monday by Judge Martin T. Manton.

It was brought out that Maltz purchased the rubber and had it delivered at a place along the waterfront, where it was collected by sailors and stored aboard ships with their personal belongings.

James W. Ware, a manufacturer of rubber goods at 82 Rutledge avenue, Orange, N. J., Richard L. Berger of Orange, N. J., a foreman employed by Ware, and Paul Emil Gottwick of 116 West Seventeenth street, were also arrested yesterday charged with conspiring to violate the rubber embargo law.

Ware was held in \$1,000 bail and Berger and Gottwick in \$2,000 bail each for the Grand Jury.

JUGO-SLAV STATE DEMANDED.

Jews Issue Manifesto Promising to Sue Their Influence.

Paris, May 3.—A new impetus has been given to the Yugoslav movement by the publication here of a manifesto by the Jews of Yugoslavia in which they express their sympathy for the Serbo-Croatian aspirations for independence and promise to use all their influence and that of the Jews all over the world for the establishment of a Yugoslav State.

They are grateful for the liberty accorded to them in the southern Slav countries and in Serbia, in return for which they dignify their adherence to the Serbo-Croatian and Slovene ideals. The manifesto is signed by distinguished Jews in Yugoslavia.

BIG ARMY BASE IN FRANCE NEAR FINISH

Storage Facilities for 2,000,000 Men Almost Ready, Says James Kerney.

FRENCH ARE IMPRESSED

Enthusiasm Over Courage and Adaptability of Americans Is Expressed.

By the Associated Press.

AN AMERICAN BASE IN FRANCE, May 3.—"Some idea of the wonderful program that is being made back of the lines," said James Kerney, director for the Franco-American committee on public information, to the Associated Press today, "may be gathered from the simple announcement that 350,000 tons of material were handled by the transportation department in April as against less than half that amount in January."

"The storage facilities for three months' complete supplies for an army of two million men are almost finished. We are operating on a grand scale. Big docks and railroad yards rapidly are nearing completion. Upward of \$100,000,000 was paid out in France alone last month by the Quartermaster-General."

Mr. Kerney was speaking of what he personally had seen in two weeks of what the American Army had done and is doing in France.

"America," Mr. Kerney continued, "is rapidly growing into its full stride. The gigantic operations generally are now proceeding so expeditiously and smoothly as to make it easier for the people of France to appreciate just how determined we are to see it through. The best part of it all is that in this wonderful romance of transporting men and supplies and construction material 5,000 miles overseas the health of the troops has been kept at such a high level. There has been some disease incident to overcrowding at times, but no man has had to sleep out of doors."

Health of Men Excellent.

"The general health of the men is most excellent. The number of men who have been unable to go on active duty because of sickness was 37 per thousand for the week ending April 18, which is a lower rate than prevails in the United States. Ours is the only army that goes into fighting with hot coffee as a stimulant. It is a proud thing for any country to have produced such a wholesome and healthy institution as the brave American army in France."

Mr. Kerney then spoke of a visit he had made to the American troops at the front.

"Everywhere," he said, "I found enthusiasm over the steady courage and ready adaptability of the Americans. One of the finest tributes to our men was the declaration of a very distinguished French officer that the seasoned soldiers of France were eager to fight alongside the Americans, whose bravery and facility for learning had quickly won the affectionate admiration of their comrades in arms."

The French officers are amazed at the cheerful way in which the Americans have accommodated themselves to the rigid discipline necessary to this kind of warfare and the way they face the grim job with the rarest good nature and determination. The work of assimilation with the older armies has been taking place at the front since the beginning of the war. The French officers are amazed at the cheerful way in which the Americans have accommodated themselves to the rigid discipline necessary to this kind of warfare and the way they face the grim job with the rarest good nature and determination.

While the army naturally does not yet rank among the first of the highly efficient military machines it does represent the finest pluck and punch of America translated into action. Incidentally with the developments that are taking place at the front the school of promises soon to be provided with the necessary officers to enable it to assume its proper place in this war.

Mr. Kerney's freedom of constructing a great work that spreads over all western and central France and back of the lines already is amply justified.

Plenty of Clothing.

"Everywhere the American soldier has plenty of clothing to meet the varying climatic conditions," said he. "There is no shortage in rubber boots or warm shirts. Food is abundant and supplies of all kinds are such as to relieve any worry on that score. The hospital trains kept in the rear of the front are the finest in the world. The field hospitals are so located that American soldiers are on the operating table and under treatment in a matter of hours after they have been wounded."

"Everything, in other words, that it has been humanly possible to furnish is there, and the morale of the fighting men is the highest."

"Now and then there is complaint about mail coming slowly, but that is being remedied, and the men are remembered that good fighters usually make good fighters."

Mr. Kerney's trip to the battle front was made in a motor car with representatives of the French universities and some provincial newspaper publishers. In order to have America's effort in the war better known in France, a series of illustrated lectures is being given at the universities showing just what has been accomplished by the United States in making ready to carry the war to the front.

ZEEBRUGGE IS BOMBED AGAIN.

Five British Airmen Missing and Fourteen German Craft Downed.

LONDON, May 3.—The British official communication dealing with aviation, issued to-night, says:

A thick haze Thursday interfered with the work of our airplanes. Three and a half tons of bombs were dropped on Bapume and other targets in the Bapume area. Very large bombs also were dropped from a low height on the lock gates at Zeebrugge. Friday night another heavy attack was made on the Bapume area. Fourteen hostile machines were downed and four were driven down out of control. Five of ours are missing.

During the night five and a half tons of bombs were dropped on Bapume and other targets in the Bapume area. Very large bombs also were dropped from a low height on the lock gates at Zeebrugge. Friday night another heavy attack was made on the Bapume area. Fourteen hostile machines were downed and four were driven down out of control. Five of ours are missing.

A man called Abba, private secretary to Yvon Pache, came to France frequently, and always returned with important military information. The report concerning the conditions at Salonica was established when Yvon Pache, Commissioner Farago, who is charged with the investigation of the Bonnet Rouge affair, testified that Abba Hilti, former Kiselev of Egypt, had obtained in Salonica a complete report concerning the conditions existing in Gen. Sarraff's army at Salonica.

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A preliminary hearing in the case of Joseph Caillaux, former Premier, who is charged with treason in connection with the Bonnet Rouge affair, was held this morning.

MAKE Briarcliff Lodge

Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Your Country House on the Hudson

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Open May 11th.

New York Office, 402 Madison Ave.
Telephone 9070 Murray Hill.

BRITAIN FOR STATE LIQUOR OWNERSHIP

English, Scotch and Irish Committees Declare Plan Is Feasible.

Special cable dispatch to THE SUN.

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LONDON, May 3.—It is probable that the Government will take over in the near future entire control of the liquor and beer production and trade in the United Kingdom. This is believed to be foreshadowed in a report made public today by the English, Scotch and Irish committees which have been investigating the financial conditions of the industry.

This proposition, which has been advocated as a substitute for prohibition, has received considerable attention since the beginning of the war. Prohibition, which has advanced with such strides in America, was comparatively unknown in Great Britain. Several years ago the total abstinence party inaugurated a campaign for local option but was heavily defeated in the elections.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war opposition to the liquor traffic appeared in a new form. An extensive campaign known as the "Strength of Britain" was launched, demanding prohibition during the period of the war in the interest of the country's food supply, was launched throughout the country. The effect of liquor upon the war effort was denounced as seriously diminishing the output of munitions, ships and all sorts of war material. Following this campaign, which it is estimated, that \$5,000,000 was expended, the Government created a liquor control board, with authority to regulate the place, amount and hours for the sale of liquor.

Since the liquor industry took over all the distilleries, about twelve months ago, the committees which reported today were created to investigate the financial, manufacturing and distributing aspects of the liquor trade, with a view to the possible purchase by the State.

The committees were without power to do away with the existing system of prohibition; in fact it was believed at the time and now that the intention was to evolve a plan that would serve as a substitute for prohibition.

Pointed out that control of the liquor industry could be taken over by an order in council under the defense of the realm act for the duration of the war under the jurisdiction of some Government department, either the Liquor Control Board or the Ministry of Food. The liquor trade then would be practically taken into the hands of the Government, and the position of the distillers of the country at the expiration of the war.

It was argued that the Government could at the expiration of a fixed period take over the entire industry as a financial scheme providing for outright purchase, leasing to the owners Government stock producing interest equivalent to the before the war earnings, based on a valuation of the property and business.

In the report made public to-day, after evidence had been taken from representatives of distillers, who were retailers and license holders, in short all parties except the brewers, who refused to give estimates, are that the cost of taking over the control of the liquor industry and Wales would be \$11,500,000, while the total including Scotland and Ireland would amount to between \$2,000,000,000 and \$2,500,000,000.

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HOME RULE BILL FORM IS DISCUSSED

Irish Parliament May Get Combination of Powers.

Desired.

LONDON, May 3.—The form of the new home rule bill continues to be the subject of discussion in the newspapers among politicians. According to the belief current at Westminster, the Irish Parliament will get powers which will be a combination of those recommended by the Irish convention majority report and those outlined by a letter written by Premier David Lloyd George to Sir Horace Plunkett, chairman of the convention.

It is expected that control of customs and excise will be reserved to the Imperial Government until after the war, as stipulated in the Premier's letter, but this will be offset by the grant of a large sum of money for Ireland from the Imperial Treasury and a few million for local purposes.

The Ulster committee will be a feature of the Parliament, the committee having power of veto over legislation affecting Ulster, but it will be possible over the Administration. It also is believed that no Viceroy will be appointed for a time, but his powers will probably be passed in the hands of a commission of three, composed of Lord Milford, Gen. Mahon, commander of the British forces in Ireland, and a high Judge whose name is at present unknown.

John Dillon, the leader of the Irish Nationalists in Parliament, is believed to desire the return of the Nationalist members to Parliament to discuss Irish legislation, but the Sinn Fein oppose this and a split in the Nationalist party may result.

RUSSIANS RESIST RULE BY GERMANS

Many Riots in Interior. With Both Sides Using Machine Guns.

THOUSANDS DEPORTED

Soviet Paper Pleads for Recognition by the Allies.

By the Associated Press.

Moscow, April 25, via Vladivostok, April 26 (Delayed).—Germany's barbarous treatment of the inhabitants of occupied territories and constant requisitioning of food are provoking great resentment and causing armed clashes. In a village in the Kiev district the inhabitants resisted the Germans for three days with machine guns and rifles and were subdued by the use of armored cars.

In the Government of Minsk the Germans seized able-bodied persons in the street and in their homes and are sending them to Germany in locked cars. Those trying to escape are shot. The inhabitants, panic-stricken, have gone into hiding. Streets in the towns and cities are armed camps with patrols of troops and machine guns everywhere.

The ambiguous wording of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty is causing considerable friction and a constant exchange of protests. The provision relating to Russian warships, stipulating their transfer to Russian ports or their disarmament, Germany interprets as obligating them not to leave ports and not to cruise in territorial waters.

M. Tschichner, the Foreign Minister, objected to this interpretation and suggested that a commission be appointed to settle the dispute. This was accepted by Germany and the commission will meet in Berlin.

Demands Guarantee.

At the same time Foreign Minister Tschichner demanded a guarantee that the Black Sea Fleet, a report of whose capture by the Germans has not been confirmed, be given immunity in the Crimea.

Germany has refused to admit into the territories occupied by her 300,000 starving refugees who are gathered near the frontiers, as requested repeatedly by the Russian Foreign Minister.

It is reported from Irkutsk that China is claiming territory near Chita. The Siberian Soviet Government has protested to the Chinese Government.

Discussing recognition of the Russian Government by the Allied Powers, the Bolshevik newspaper, Jitsvye, writes: "Recognition of the Soviet power by the Allies will help immediately to establish business contact with Russia with America, England and France relative to the equipment of the Red Army, the financing of the country, coordination of action and settlement of questions of international policy. All that would be a direct blow at German imperialism and German orientation in Russia. Not for nothing do German official circles regard seriously the expected recognition of the Soviet Government by the Allies."

Sees German Aims.

M. Noulens, French Ambassador to Russia, in an interview recently said that Germany was trying to gain economic control of all Russia and that if the Allies in response to that menace were to take any action, it would be friendly assistance without thought of conquest or interference in the internal affairs of Russia. Foreign Minister Tschichner in a statement in reply declared that such assistance was not desired by the Russian masses, who would regard it as an armed invasion.

M. Tschichner added:

"What friends of the Russian people can assume but one task—to help the Russian people in its hard work of national regeneration on an entirely new basis, and to eliminate the economic and political chaos which is now a terrible plague transitory period, believing that through disorder they can enslave the vast regions of Russia, will sow hatred among the laboring masses and the Russian people, who now may be saved, but who will repay at the proper time."

POLES SEIZE TERRITORY.

They Take District Awarded to the Ukraine.

LONDON, May 3.—A despatch from Kiev to Copenhagen, via London, says that the Polish Government, which under the Brest-Litovsk treaty was given the Ukraine, has taken over completely the Poles and under the arrangement made at Brest-Litovsk was given to the Ukraine. This caused great dissatisfaction in the Polish State set up by the Germans and Austrians and for a time threatened to bring on a crisis in its relations with the Central Powers.

ADVANCE IN UKRAINE.

German Forces Reach Donets River Coal Basin.

BARCEL, Switzerland, May 3.—German troops in Ukraine, with a base on the line between Kiev and Odessa, and Rukh, have advanced into the region of the Donets River coal basin according to a despatch received here.

The Donets River coal region is the eastern part of the Government of Kiev and extends into the Government of the Don Cossacks. This report shows that the German advance in southern Russia has extended to a line almost directly north from the eastern shore of the Sea of Azov.

War Sacrifice by Well-to-do Girls.

Worcestershire, Mass., May 3.—The members of the senior class of Wellesley College voted today to eliminate the usual commencement festivities in order to devote the fund to the purchase of Liberty bonds and savings stamps.

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